THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 25 MAY, 1833. [NO. 2244.

THE Right Honorable the Governor requests the company of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Military, and Naval Services, at a Ball and Supper on Tuesday evening the 28th Instant, at 9 o'clock, to celebrate the birth-day of His Majesty the King.

R. B. FITZ GIBBON,
Capt. and A. D. C.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Parell, 7th May, 1833.

FIRST BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the members of the above Institution will be held at our Office on Wednesday, 29th Instant, at noon, for the purpose of electing two Directors in the room of PATRICK STEUART and J. J. JOHNSON, Esqr's.

W. NICOL AND CO.
SECRETARIES.

Rampart Row, 24th May, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of JOHN MOOR, Esquire, late a LIEUTENANT COLONEL in the Honorable the East India Company's Service on the Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to MARY ANNE MOOR, Widow and Executrix of the said John Moor, reserving the right of the other Executors to come in and prove the same; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 23rd day of May, 1833.

SALE by Public Auction, on Tuesday next, the 28th Instant. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will submit for Public Sale, at his residence, Rampart Row, the Household Furniture and Property of W. H. Hart, Esq. consisting of Couches, Chairs, Tables, Cots, Hanging Lamps, Wall-shades, a small assortment of Plate and Plated Ware, a Cab Phaeton, with three Horses, and sundry other property.

Descriptive Catalogues are issued, and the property is now on view.

Nesbit Lane, 25th May, 1833.

A CARD.

MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. having purchased the investment of Captain HINE, of the H. C. S. *Marquis of Huntly,* a e now landing the Goods, and will be happy to attend to outstation orders.—All Orders at present upon their Books will receive prompt attention.

The assortment consists of—Hodgson's Pale Ale, Bass' and Allsopp's Golden Ales, Oilman's Stores and Groceries of every description, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, Perfumery from "*Smyth,*" and others—Confectionary from "Hoffman"—Pens, Quills, and Stationary, Bottled Fruits, Patent Shot, "*Day and Martin's*" Blacking, Snuffs from Proctor, Boots and Shoes from Stunt, Cock'd Hats, Hats, and Chakos, from Moore and Co. Fine Liqueurs of superior quality, Prime Hams, Stilton, Berkeley, and Pine Cheese, Dartford Gunpowder, &c.

SALE by Auction [illegible] existing between the northern and southern states on the pressure or the benefit of fiscal burdens. Had the dispute been managed with less prudence on the part of the General Government, or had individual ambitio been allowed to mingle with the opposition of the Carolinians, we cannot deny that the United States had as good and legitimate a cause of civil quarrel as any republic ancient and modern. But to reduce the pretensions of the one side, and to moderate the pride of the other, nothing else was required but that public, deliberate, and reasonable discussion which generally ends in showing extreme parties that they are both wrong, and that the point of wisdom lies in the line of mutual concession.—*Tuesday, February* 5.

A communication was to-day made by Government to the standing committee of the West India planters and merchants with reference to their memorial dated the 31st ult., and Ministers are said to have stated that they considered the re-appointment of the committee of the House of Lords on the question of slavery would not not prove to the advantage of the planters and merchants, and that, if it was granted, one would be appointed also for the House of Commons; adding, that no evidence that might be brought forward, or the report of those committees, would influence Ministers in the measures they contemplated, the value of which should, however, in the first instance, be communicated to the West India body, who, in the memorial abovementioned, had urged the reappointment of the Parliamentary committees, and have today come to an unanimous resolution of a similar nature.—*Times Feb.* 8.

The meeting of Parliament has always been a period of some anxiety in the money-market, but on this occasion has proved peculiarly so, on account of the intimations expected to be given of new and important measures, characteristic of the reform which has been effected in the constitution of the House of Commons. All the inquires of the day were eagerly directed to this point, and as it was later than usual before any copy of the Royal speech had reached the city, the excitement on the subject became, near to the close of public business, very considerable. The speech, as a whole, has not had a favourable effect on public credit, and the clauses in it which seem, in that respect, to have conveyed most disappointment, are those referring to the still unsettled state of the Dutch question, and to the probable adoption of strong measures with regard to Ireland. The funds have rather drooped since the morning, when the versions which were abroad of the purports of the speech, and which were relied on as tolerably correct, had prepared us for what was to come, and a further decline took place as soon as those anticipations were confirmed. At the shutting of the Stock-Exchange Consols had declined to 87¾, about ⅛ per cent., lower than the first price of the day, but bargains, which continued for some further time in the court adjoining, were afterwards done ⅛ per cent. lower. Business was not however, on an extensive scale, and as the market had been previously pressed on by the recent sales of money stock, the effect of which some of the speculators were well disposed to increase as much as possible, by gloomy anticipations of the difficulties of the country in this new crisis, it would be unfair to attribute what has hitherto occurred to the feeling of the public on the subject. Our capi-

ADVERTISEMENT.

CURSETJEE BURJORJEE has just received per the *Marquis of Huntly,* for sale at his shop opposite to Messrs. Yates and Co's. Hams, Cheeses, Salted Salmon, Red and Pickled Herrings, Tongues, Oil-skins, Walking-sticks of various kinds, Wine corks, &c. C. B. has also received per the *Victory* as follows:—Soup and Builli, Mock-Turtle, Fresh Salmon, Fresh Lobsters, Green pease and Gravy, Dry Currants, Leather preserving fluid, a few setts of Harp strings, Gentlemen's kid gloves, floor-Cloth for Gig Bottoms and for covering stairs, Spunges, Saddlery, &c.

Bombay, 25th May, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is particularly requested that all European Gentlemen and other Parties at the Presidency and Outstations, who stand indebted to the late Firm of BURJORJEE and COWASJEE will forthwith pay the amount of their respective debts to BURJORJEE DOSSABHOY, the surviving Partner of the late CAWASJEE BURJORJEE, at the Firm in Apollo Street, adjoining the office of SHOTTON and CO., the said Burjorjee Dossabhoy having been called upon by the Family of his deceased Partner, to render them an account of the said Cawasjee's share in the said Firm.

Bombay, 25th May, 1833.

tion which has been given to the King's speech, defective though it may have been in some particulars, and to that inflicted upon the successive amendments of Messrs. O'Connell and Tennyson.

By the debates of the four days, barren and utterly unprofitable as were nine-tenths of the speeches which composed them, three points of great importance may, we believe, be reckoned on.

1. That the course of outrage, pillage, murder, and incipient anarchy, which threatens to overpower all law and government in Ireland, and to lay every innocent man's house and person at the mercy of whatsoever ruffian may think fit to assail them, will not be suffered by the reformed Parliament to continue.

2. That the union between Great Britain and Ireland will not be dissolved if the great majority of the united Parliament can frustrate the conspiracy for that disastrous object.

3. That an ample measure of remedy will be insisted on by the same Parliament for all the public abuses and grievances of which it can be established that the people of Ireland have reasonable cause to complain, and this last anticipation, from the occurrences of the week just ended, is one which we would anxiously impress upon the lords and gentlemen who are His Majesty's confidential advisers.—*Times, Feb.* 11.

ATLAS,—FEB. 10.

Our letters from Paris are of a cheering description to all the friends of the general peace. France is about to give Europe a conviucing proof of her pacific disposition, by reducing her military establishment one hundred and fifty thousand men. Secure in the friendship and alliance of England, France feels she can set an example to Europe that will no doubt be followed by all the great powers: their subjects will be relieved, and the world will be convinced that peace is the ruling policy of the chief cabinets of Europe. The French say, that if any exigency should arise, England will find in France an ally without the need of subsidies, which will be rather a novelty in our alliance system. The exertions of the French ministry are now directed to the reduction of the Five per Cents., in which they are effectively assisted by the bank of France, which has a surplus of 350 milions in silver after discharging all their notes. A further rise in the French Funds is anticipated.

The King of Holland still procrastinates the settlement of the Belgian question. He offers to open the Scheldt to England and France, but not to Belgium, leaving the right of the latter power for an after arrangement. He requires the fortresses held by the Belgians, to be given up forthwith, and the embargo to be taken off his shipping immediately. The governments of England and France are fully aware of the policy of the King of Holland and his cabinet, and will not suffer themselves to be entrapped into a partial settlement. Despatches were sent to the Hague last night, which were understood to be of great importance. His Dutch Majesty will be instructed in his true position by the overwhelming majority of our ministers in Parliament. He expected a vigorous opposition on the score of our foreign policy, especially in the House of Lords.

The venerable Earl of Fitzwilliam, we are told, died yesterday at noon, at Milton House, near Peterborough. Lord Milton succeeds to the peerage, and leaves a vacancy for Northampton.

A CARD.

MESSRS. CURRIE AND CO'S.—elegant Mahogany Cabinet Furniture has been removed from the Premises adjoining Messrs. Frith and Co's. to Church Lane, nearly opposite the Courier Office, and Government Stables. There is also added to the above a small assortment of Jackwood and other Furniture.

Orders from out-stations accompanied with a reference for Payment (at a moderate period) will be punctually attended to.

N. B. a splendid new full sized Billiard Table by Sherwood of Calcutta, to be sold remarkably cheap.

Bombay, 25th May, 1833.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1833.

A few Tickets in the above Lottery, are for sale at the Office of DADABHOY and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, at 140 Rs. each.

Bombay, 25th May, 1833.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret,* at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each. *Bombay, 25th May,* 1833.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d Growth [illegible] of the Reform of the Irish Church Establishment was brought forward on Tuesday in the House of Commons, by Lord Althorp. The prominent features of this plan may be brifley stated. A Board of Commissioners, consisting exclusively of members of the Church of England is to be appointed to carry the proposed alterations into execution; and to have the management and application of certain funds, which are to be raised in the following manner:—A tax upon the income of the Bishops, varying from 5 to 15 per cent. according to the value of their sees, is to be immediately imposed. The whole of the revenues of these Bishoprics is estimated at at 130,000l. per annum. A tax is likewise to be levied upon the income of all benefices over 200*l.* per annum, rising gradually from 5 to 15 per cent. The total value of all the Irish benefices is estimated at 600,000*l* per annum. All sinecure Deaneries and Chapters are to be abolished; and their net incomes (which, however, only amount to 2,200*l.*) are to be transferred to the Commissioners. It is calculated that these several items will produce abont 60,000*l.* per annum. This sum is to applied to the repairs and rebuilding of churches, in the place of the hated *Church Cess, which is to be entirely abolished.* The Commissioners are to have the power of suspending the reappointment of ministers to all parishes where no regular duty has been performed for the space of three years. The number of Bishoprics as the present possessors die off, is to be reducee from twenty-two to twelve. The present anual income of the Episcopal Bench, stated at 130,000*l.*, by the proposed arrangement will be reduced to 70,000*l.* per annum. The revenues of the Bishopric of Derry, at present upwards of 12,000*l.* per annum, are to be immediately reduced to 8,000*l.*: the tax on Bishops incomes above mentioned will reduce it still further to 7,200*l.* The income of the Primate will also be cut down from 14,500*l.* to 9,000*l.* The most striking part of the plan remains to be mentioned. The lessees of Bishops' lands, which are said to be worth 600,000*l.* per annum, but which only yield 100,000*l.*, are to have the privilege of converting their leases for twenty-one years into perpetuities, upon the payment of six years' purchase and an annual rent, calculated upon the corn averages, to the Bishops. It is supposed that about three millions will be raised in this way; which sum is to be applied to *secular purposes,* such as the relief of the poor and the support of charitable institutions.

From the above outline it will be apparent, that Ministers are in earnest in their schemes of Ecclesiastical Reform, The Irish members expressed their high gratification with its extent and probable efficiency The Conservatives, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Goulburn, and Sir R. H. Inglis, feebly opposed it. They cannot in fact avoid seeing that the sacredness of Church property is violated by its provisions. Lord Althorp indeed says, that he applies all the funds of the Church, which he raises by taxing the Bishops and Clergy, to purposes strictly Ecclesiastical; and that the amount to be produced by the sale of perpetuities in Bishops' lands, is a new property, created by act of Parliament, and therefore subject to the purposes of the State. This, however, is a mystification. No legislative act can create three millions sterling in this magical manner. The Church, in fact, is stripped of property to that amount for the use of the State.

BOMBAY—Printed and published for [illegible] by SORABJEE DORABJEE at [illegible] No. 9. Church-lane, where all [illegible] dressed to the EDITOR are re[illegible]

thought it would be better first see to what was likely to be the pressure of private business. Perhaps the requisite relief might be obtained by assembling at 3 instead of 4 o'clock.—Lord Althorp acquiesced in the propriety of postponing the motion, and it was accordingly postponed for a fortnight. The amendment to limit the right of speaking to two speeches on the presentation of petitions was adopted.

BRIBERY.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved a resolution to facilitate inquiries into charges of bribery.—Mr. O'Connell thought they ought also to authorize inquiry into the corrupt practices of unsuccessful candidates.—Sir F. Burdett said, it was not only necessary to detect bribery, but to secure voters against intimidation.—Dr. Baldwin said, the only effective remedy was the ballot.—Resolution agreed to.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. E. L. BULWER resumed the adjourned debate on the Address. He did not entirely agree with the motion of Mr. O'Connell for a Committee on the whole Speech; nor could he concur in the Address. He was contended with those parts of the Speech which related to England; he perfectly concurred with those respecting foreign affairs; but he felt surprise and regret at that part which related to Ireland. He thought he heard in it the same ominous voice which, in Lancashire, declared that reform should be final in England, now declaring that abuse should be permanent in Ireland. The speech said that the public peace had been preserved in England, while insubordination and violence prevailed in Ireland. But why is there this difference? The agricultural population of England two years ago was in arms. Because in England you have governed by conciliation and firmness, while in Ireland you have governed by menaces and weakness. And you attempt to remedy this insubordination by a repetition of the same menaces and the same weakness. This course had been tried for 700 years, and by the experience of 700 years had been found wanting. The Right Hon. Secretary confesses that he has laws sufficient to put down insurrectionary meetings; but he requires a law to make those laws suffice. Does he not know that no law of itself will make law suffice—that to make law effectual there is but one mode; and that is, to make the people and not the police, co-operate cheerfully to carry it into effect? This House is asked to pledge itself to most extraordinary powers of coercion, and to take the Right Hon. Gentleman's word, and to wait his time for ordinary powers of redress. The Right Hon. Gent's word and time! He might take it who would have confidence in him: but would Ireland take it? that was the great question. He feared not. And why?—In Ireland there are two great grievances—law without the co-operation of the people, and an ecclesiastical establishment against their [illegible] I dislike an constitutional grounds, tha[illegible] this House [illegible] discu[illegible] the [illegible] li[illegible] [illegible] yet [illegible] wer. [illegible] vote, not in the [illegible] glish Government, but [illegible] ainst the Irish Govern-

Mr. STANLEY explained. He never had said that the Reform Bill was to be looked upon as the to be all and the end-all of reform in this country. So far from asserting its finality, he conceived the Reform Bill as but the machinery by which other necessary reforms were to be carried into effect. He considered it as the completion of that machinery by which they were to work other improvements required by the nation [cheers].

Mr. TENNYSON expressed his satisfaction at this explanation. He was one of those who considered other and important amendments necessary—such as the vote by ballot, and the shortening the duration of parliament [hear!] He trusted he might be allowed to collect from what had fallen, that Government did intend to make, as a body, those amendments in the representative system. [Mr. Stanley intimated that he had been misunderstood.] He had supposed that the Right Hon. Secretary disavowed having insisted on the Reform Bill being final on the measure of Reform itself. He then proceeded to remark on his Majesty's Speech, and on the subject of the proposed church reform; he suggested that the articles of the church should be so modified, as to include a larger portion of the people. He proposed an amendment to that part of the address regarding Ireland, to the effect that—if, under the circumstances which might be disclosed to them, they should be induced to entrust his Majesty with additional powers, they should accompany that acquiescence by a diligent investigation into the cause of discontent in Ireland, with a view to the application of prompt and effectual remedies; and that, although it was their duty to receive the petitions of the people of Ireland with regard to the legislative union, and to leave themselves free to consider that subject, yet they would support his Majesty in maintaining that union against all lawless attempts to defeat it.

Mr. MACAULAY said, that when they were told that the affairs of Ireland ought to be investigated, after the fullest inquiry and after the gravest debate, he could not help asking whose fault was it that they had no full and formal debate on the subject? Had not his Majesty's Government given the challenge, and had not the Learned Member for Dublin addressed them for two or three hours without opening the question of the union in a manner that could be grappled with, or indeed fairly encountered at all? That Learned Member had already placed fourteen notices on the book, and not one of them related to the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. He proceeded to argue on the impolicy of a separation of the legislatures. It was beyond dispute, that nine-tenths of the evils of Ireland arose out of misgovernment; but were they therefore to submit to outrages against all law? Agricultural property had been destroyed in England, and much of that had arisen from a long-continued course of misgovernment; but was the dignity of the law not therefore to be vindicated? If the revenue laws were faulty, were smugglers to go unpunished, and remain at liberty to shoot revenue officers when and were they thought proper? From the rejection of the reform Bill he had anticipated violence: but were the men who burned Bristol therefore to go unpunished? Redress was demanded for the people of Ireland, and it would be granted. He should hold office under no Government which had not pledged itself to a redress of grievances; but they had not only to redress grievances, but deal with something worse than civil war—with a people where, in one country, in one year, sixty murders and attempts at murder were committed, and 600 burglaries. Why that was equal to the sack of three or four towns. He should infinitely rather be in the midst of civil war—he should prefer to have been in the line of march of the Pretender's army, in 1745, than reside in Ireland under such circumstances. They were threatened with a universal demand, by the people of Ireland, for repeal. But what was the shout for "repeal," to the cry of "No popery" which they had faced. The men who had quitted office in 1808 for emancipation, and had remained out 40 years, who had endured the frowns of the court, and hisses of the multitude, were not the men to be scared from the strict line of their duty, by anything which a temporary and evanescent discontent might occasion [cheers.] Lord Grey and the present Ministers had incurred the hostility which excluded them from office for a quarter of a century, for the purpose of placing the Learned Member for Dublin where he then was He (Mr. Macaulay) was one of the number who had struggled against the adverse feelings of the great and the huzzas of the multitude, in order that the Member for Dublin should be less than a British subject, and he was prepared to encounter equal reproach and obloquy, in order to prevent his ever becoming more [loud cheering].

Mr. SHIEL allowed the services conferred on Ireland by the Whigs, and particularly by Lord Grey; but there appeared to be some superior spirit of domination in the Cabinet, who exercised a fatal ascendency, and was the evil genius of Ireland. He asked what were the promised measures of relief? And the Irish Secretary renounced his principles on the subject of the church?—Mr. C. Grant said that he felt deep sympathy for the evils under which Ireland groaned. He regretted the necessity of applying for extraordinary powers, but the case was one of extreme exigency. The fearful insecurity of life and property, required the application of immediate remedies, which could not be delayed till they had settled the questions of the tithe-system, and the reform of the church.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY contended that the measures of alleviation ought to be first stated, before severer laws were demanded. Let both countries be equally dealt with; let a candid statement be made of the value of church property, after which a Christian-like distribution, and the surplus applied to the benefit of the nation. If Ministers thought that dividing two millions of money among a number of lesser plunderers would satisfy the nation, they laboured under a dangerous delusion.—Lord John Russell replied that confidence for a few days only was required. On Tuesday the measures would probably be described; was it therefore too much when murders and plunder were being perpetrated, to pledge themselves to supply remedies?—Mr. Ewart said that the condition of Ireland could never be permanently improved, while the people of that country were subjected to the domination of church establishment, with which not one-tenth part of them coincided in belief.—Sir R. [illegible] declared that he should resist the cotemplated interference with church property, as a spoliation that would destroy the established church of both countries.—Mr. Barron declared that the disturbed state of Ireland was greatly exaggerated. The insubordination and violence were not greater than they had been for the last eighty years, before the great agitator was born. He argued in favour of a repeal of the union, contending that the English Parliament had not sufficient time to attend to Irish affairs; nor sufficient local information to do justice to them.—On the motion of Mr. Hume the debate was again adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 7.

Ald. WOOD moved for a new writ for London in the room of Alderman Waithman, deceased.—Ordered.

Lord ALTHORP stated, that it was the intention of Ministers to bring in a measure for the reform of the burgh corporations in Scotland. He had no objection to extend the inquiry into the state of corporations in Ireland as well as England. He stated that Government had no intention of bringing forward any measure connected with the Beer Act; but he should not object to an inquiry if desired. He also denied that Government had any intention of introducing a Bill for the suppression of political associations.

Several petitions were presented, complaining of undue elections, from the following places, amongst others—Petersfield, Oxford, (city,) Stafford, Bath, Tiverton, and Carnarvon.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. HUME resumed the adjourned debate. He lamented that it had been found requisite to occupy so much time with the affairs of Ireland, and remarked that unprovoked and pointed attacks on Mr. O'Connell had caused much of the debate. Adverting to other parts of the Speech, he regretted that there was nothing proposed for England, no promise of reduction of taxation. He feared that none was intended; yet, without it, the people could neither be satisfied nor relieved. It was not Mr. O'Connell that was the real agitator of Ireland, it was Mr. Stanley. The propositions of the Right Hon. Secretary last year were fourfold. Three of them were conceded; but to one the most strenuous opposition was made by those who knew the mischiefs that would result from it. Sir John Newport, Sir Henry Parnell, and the Hon. Member for Dublin, all made every effort to induce Ministers not to persevere in their compulsory tithe measure. But the Right Hon. Gent. was inexorable. Fourteen years ago he had declared that it was necessary to the peace of Ireland that the existing church establishment in that country should be abolished. Why were twenty-two bishops considered necessary for half a million of people?—He concluded by supporting Mr. Tennyson's amendment.—Mr. R. Ferguson and Mr. B. Hall supported the Address.—Major Beauclerk pursued the same course of observation as Mr. Hume.—Mr. Tancred supported the address.

Mr. COBBETT observed, that it was a fallacy to suppose that the exports of Ireland were a proof of prosperity. He said he could prove that while the trade of Manchester had increased, profits and wages had declined. As to the repeal of the union, he did not know much about it at present, and did not talk about what he did not understand. He observed Ministers had at last found out the right of dealing with church property, which they once denied. He proceeded to say, in these troublesome times, when some refuse to pay taxes, and others talk of resisting this and that, it is extremely desirable to have a criterion or standard of the right of resistance. It has been given to us, and I thank him for it, by the Secretary for Ireland, and we have the high confirmation of Mr. Macaulay. They have told us that if any state of things arises here, similar to that in America in the year 1776, then we have a right to resist, and not before [cheers]. Let us see how this applies to the case of Ireland. I hope it is not treason yet, [cheers and laughter,] although the Secretary for Ireland, or the Member for Leeds, called it a holy cause. They said that the Americans resisted, and that they had a right to resist, and they almost added that they rejoiced in the resistance and in its success. I never went so far as that [cheers and laughter]. The Americans demanded their own legislature, and the accusation against the Sovereign was, that he had attempted to interfere with the proceedings of their own legislature. Now Gentlemen of Ireland, let me have a word with you. I do not tell you to rebel, although the Secretary for Ireland praised rebellion, and said that it was lawful. I beseech you not to rebel [cheers, and cries of "Order!"] Why am I called to order? Is it disorderly, in these times, to beseech the people of Ireland not to be rebel? Enough has been done, perhaps, to cause rebellion; but I entreat them never to rebel—never to suffer the Devil to tempt them to think about rebellion, until they find some grievances like those the Americans complained of. How do I know what they complained of? Here is their Declaration of Independence. The Americans complained, "That the King of England has called together legislative bodies at places distant from their residences." "That the King of England has made judges dependent upon his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and for the amount and payment of their salaries."—I do not speak of the judges, but how far this is the case with the justices of the peace in Ireland, I cannot say. The Americans go on to complain, "That he has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass the people, and to eat out their substance." Whether such is the case in Ireland—whether any people have been sent there to eat out the substance of the people, I will not take upon me to decide. The next accusation is "that he has kept up standing armies without the consent of our own legislative bodies." Whether this applies now I know not, but at all events what follows will not fit: "That he has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power." They have not affected that in Ireland; it is not affection. The Americans proceed—"He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our usage and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation." The next charge goes even farther—That he hath quartered large bodies of soldiers among us without our consent." This ground of complaint I hope never can apply to Ireland [cheers]. I trust that there is not a shadow of ground for applying to our present this charge against a former Sovereign. Then we come to the following: "For protecting the troops by mock trials from punishment for any murders committed on the innocent inhabitants." Let the Right Hon. Secretary for Ireland think of this; let Irish gentlemen think of it. It is a short sentence but conclusive, and it speaks to us as with a voice from above: "For depriving us in many cases of the benefit of trial by jury [cheers]. Let us reflect that this justified resistance in the case of America according to the opinions of members of his Majesty's Government; but be it remembered also, that I never went so far in my life [hear]. That justified the Americans in taking up arms against their lawful Sovereign, whom for many years we called "the best of Kings." I pray you, then, Gentlemen, let not us attempt to deprive our Irish fellow-subjects of the benefit of the trial by jury, and thus afford them a lawful cause for open resistance. Ministers first demand the power of putting a halter round the neck, and then, perhaps, they may condescend to let us know what it is for. They never have whispered their intentions. It is to be the first act of this Reformed Parliament to pass a Castlereagh and Sidmouth measure? [cheers.] I trust in God it is not; but I trust too, if it is to be carried by any means such as I will not express, that there will be men enough to resist the project—to oppose the intentions of Ministers, and to show the people of England, and the people of Ireland especially, that hope is not yet quite shut out, and that they ought to rally at the backs of those who have struggled for the preservation of their freedom. Mr. Cobbet proceeded to observe upon an eulogium passed upon Lord Grey for his generosity towards the Roman Catholics, and asked whether it was decorous for a Minister of the King to boast of his generosity in doing that which was absolutely necessary for the preservation of the peace of the country. He proceeded to show, that the measure of Catholic Relief, proposed by the Whigs in 1807, was no more like the Tory measure of 1829, than a pea is like a walnut: and that the Whigs were ready to drop the measure and retain office if the King would have let them.—Mr. Finn opposed the address.—Lord Ebrington supported it, on the ground that while it granted extraordinary powers of coercion, it pledged the government to a reform of the Irish Church.—Sir R. Peel also supported the address. He said he was aware of his altered position in the House, from the great change which had recently taken place, but he should not attempt to conciliate favour by shrinking from his opinions. He should resist all measures that would divert Church property from Ecclesiastical purposes, though he was prepared to go into the inquiry of Church abuses. He was also prepared to give Ministers increased powers, not because there was less evil in interfering efficaciously, and with a strong hand, with the affairs of Ireland, than to appear for a moment to countenance the abominable outrages practised in that country. He would do his utmost to maintain the Union, convinced that its repeal would lead to separation. It was proper that Irish grievances should be redressed, and he was sure that the people of England did not desire their continuance. He contended that nothing was to be gained by the amendment of Mr. O'Connell, except that every Member would again have an opportunity of making a speech. They could do nothing in a Committee of the whole House, that they could not do in the House itself.

On the motion of Mr. Ruthven, the debate was adjourned till Friday.

Friday, Feb. 8.

A number of Members presented themselves to be sworn. Mr. Pease, the quaker Member for South Durham, appeared amongst them.—The Speaker, I am informed that there is a Member at the table who objects to take the usual oaths.—Mr. Pease: I beg to be allowed to make an affirmation to the same effect.—The Speaker refused to allow such affirmation without the sanction of the House, and requested Mr. Pease to retire' until the House had decided upon the question' adding, that he had no doubt they would construe the law most liberally.—Mr. Pease retired and the other Members were sworn.—Lord Althorp then moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into, and report to the House all precedents on their journals, and whether any and what acts of Parliament there were authorizing quakers to make an affirmation instead of taking oaths. He remarked that one of the statutes upon this subject was so entitled that few would think of looking in it for such an object. It was called, "An Act to prevent the undue exaction of Tolls on the River Thames, and to prevent the spreading of Disease among Horned Cattle" [laughter]. The Committee would present in a concentrated form the whole of the precedents and law applicable to the case, and then the House would decide what course they should take.—At the suggestion of Mr. Warburton it was agreed that the motion should include the decisions of courts of law upon the subjects.—The motion was agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

Mr. T. ATTWOOD postponed his intended motion relative to the distresses of the working classes, from the 18th February to the 5th March.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. RUTHVEN expressed his entire concurrence in the amendment of Mr. O'Connell, and in every word that Hon. Member had said. Let not the House imagine that the Government wanted these extraordinary powers merely for the sake of imprisoning a few unfortunate Whitefeet or Blackfeet. No, they wished to lay hands upon those who put themselves forward in defence of their country, under pretence that they were disturbers of the public peace. He expressed his suspicions of the intentions of Government with regard to Church Reform in Ireland; and spoke in favour of the repeal of the Union.—Mr. Brown contended that that which was proposed to be suspended, namely, trial by jury, was a mere mockery; and the protection to be given from terrorism was to the poor peasant who would obey the laws.—Mr. Peter (or Bodmin) supported the Address, though, he said, there were many things to redress in the state of Ireland.—Mr. Rotch supported the Address.—Col. Torrens complained that the people were now suffering from general distress. Government, it was said, intended to pass a bill for shortening the hours of labour in factories. This would reduce wages, and aggravate the distress, which could only be averted by taking measures for cheapening food, and extending the demand for labour or manufactures. With relation to Ireland, he said that at one time it was a manufacturing as well as an agricultural country; but it was now entirely an agricultural country, and that that change had produced the greatest distress. One fourth of the population was sufficient to produce food for the whole. The introduction of capital would do no good. No person could be so absurd as to suppose that all the capital in Lombard-street could create in Kent or Sussex manufactures to compete with those of the North of England. Manufactures must go where fuel was cheap. If capital could not carry manufactures to [illegible] could it carry the [illegible] Dubli[illegible] to be d[illegible] Kent, how [illegible] done with the superabundant population? Some people thought there ought to be Poor Laws in Ireland, but different from those in England. Certainly they must. But what modification of the Poor Laws would do for England, if the manufactures were gone, and the rates were supplied entirely by an assessment upon the land? Such a system of Poor Laws would be equal to the introduction of the Spencean system, and they must enact in that House that the land was the people's farm.—Mr. Briscoe would support the address, though he complained of omissions in the King's Speech, especially of no allusion to Colonial Slavery. He relied on Ministers for the redress of wrongs when conceding the powers they asked.—Mr. O'Dwyer warned Ministers of the course they were taking. With respect to the church of Ireland, he thought the Protestant clergy had been ill-treated by the Government, who had kept up a delusion. He asked, did they believe that the Catholics would support a Protestant church? He sympathized with the distressed clergy; but why did the Right Hon. Sec. confine all his sympathy to the clergy? Why had he none for the people? He would stimulate the benevolence of Ministers in this respect, by reading an abstract of the decrees obtained in two parishes of Tipperary. In one instance a man was proceeded against for a penny, yet, although he produced a receipt in full for his tithes, he was compelled to pay the cost (cheers). It required eleven decrees to recover only fivepence; and in the whole there were 9,551 processes at a single Sessions of Tipperary. He alluded to Mr. Stanley as having proclaimed war to the knife with Ireland, and deprecated confiding powers to men actuated by such a spirit.—Mr. Stanley complained of misrepresentation, and denied the expression; but repeated that he would resist dismemberment to the death.—Dr. Lushington regretted the temper in which the debate was carried on. With respect to the opinions on the church, he reminded Catholic Members of their oaths, disavowing the intention to subvert the establishment. He thought it necessary that the Government of Ireland should be armed with extraordinary powers for the safety of the people. He took occasion to say, with regard to reform, that he should be inclined to regard it as a final measure, at least so far as the extension of the suffrage was concerned; at the same time, that if a motion were made in favour of the Ballot, he should, after the mischiefs arising from open rioting which had come within his knowledge, not be disposed to refuse his support to such an alteration—Mr. Walter would oppose the separation of the two countries. He approved of the menacing language of the Speech, and relief on the Ministry.—Mr. M. O'Connell thought it unworthy of Dr. Lushington to twit the Catholic Members with an oath as interfering with legislation. He reminded him that the coronation oath had not been allowed to stand in the way of Catholic relief.—Mr. Shaw considered that the Speech from the Throne was in may respects satisfactory, and particularly in that part which promised the means of securing property and life. He argued that nothing but repeal would satisfy Mr. O'Connell, and he would prefer any thing to it. He said instant measures of repression were necessary to the peace of Ireland.—Mr. Walker complained of the police, and that Catholics were not appointed to the magistracy. He mentioned several cases of the impunity with which the police had committed outrages on the people; some having been pardoned after conviction.—Mr. Fergus O'Connor rather than see his country oppressed, would expose himself to pistols, guns, bayonets, blunderbusses, or fire-arms (laughter). If there was to be an Union, let it be a real, sincere one, or let it be dissolved at once. The House might proceed to heap additional oppression on Ireland; but he would tell the House, that it did not know how soon the application of arbitrary measures, of the same strength, might be demanded for England. The Session was not far advanced—the Ballot remained to be introduced (hear, hear!)—the Assessed Taxes to be repealed—Triennial Parliaments to be restored; all these were before the House, and it would have Ireland also before it (laughter and cries of "Question!") Capt. Yorke would support Ministers against men of the opinions of the last

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speaker, though he did not approve of their foreign policy.—Mr. E. Tennant supported the Address.

The House divided on Mr. O'Connell's amendment; the numbers being—For the Amendment, 40—Against it, 428—Majority for Ministers 388.

Mr. Tennison then moved his amendment, (the substance of which we have already stated).—Seconded by Mr. Hume.—Lord Althorp thought the House might, at least, put confidence in the Ministers till they heard what were their plans of relief for that country, and then, if they did not think them sufficient, it was then quite time for them to come forward and propose such measures as should seem to them most fitting.

For the Amendment, 60—Against it 393—Majority for Ministers, 333.

The House adjourned till Monday.

THE CHURCH IN IRELAND.

Catholic Emancipation was a boon to the aristocracy and gentry of Ireland. They are now eligible to places of honour and emolument, which were formerly closed against them. Nothing could be more unjust, intolerant, and indefensible than their exclusion from the privileges of freemen and loyal subjects of the Crown; and they were perfectly right to struggle might and main to be relieved from this stigma. But it would be difficult to point out in what manner the great body of Irish Catholics—the million—the nation in fact—were directly benefited by the removal of the Catholic disabilities. Absenteeism was not diminished; rents remained as outrageously high as ever; tithes, Vestry rates, and Grand Jury assessments, were just as oppressive and annoying as if Mr. O'Connel and Lord Killeen were still excluded from the House of Commons. It was evident, therefore, to the meanest capacity, that the great measure of the last reign should have been speedily followed up by other measures of a more practically remedial nature, if any alleviation of Irish misery and discontent was to be expected.

The collection of tithes soon became impossible; and the Reforming Ministry undertook to relieve the farmer and the peasant, and protect the clergyman, by commuting them for the future, and endeavouring to collect the arrears of past years. How miserably this plan has failed, is known to all the world. Tithe prosecutions, by tens of thousands, have irritated the Irish peasantry almost to madness. The clergy have been hunted out of the country like a drove of wolves. Some have been murdered—many more despoiled of the means of subsistence, and forced to exchange affluence and comfort for the bitter bread of charity. This state of things, of course, was not to be endured. Vast multitudes of the peasantry have been cut off by famine and disease. But famines, as the Duke of Wellington cooly remarked, were periodical in Ireland; and the typhus fever was one of the best friends the poor wretches possessed. As soon, however, as gentlemen with their families became sufferers—as soon as clergymen, with their eight or ten children, fled to England too seek refuge at the paternal mansions and to eat up the mortgaged revenues of the paternal estate—then we well knew that the reform of the Irish Church Establishment was at hand. Accordingly we find, that the Ministry have determined upon a plan which really promises o effect extensive good. It is not a piece of archi-episcopal delusion; there are no special exemptions in it for the pluralities of Bishops—no disgraceful provision for titled laziness. The man of purple and of palaces is made to feel the knife of the operator, while the poor curate of the village is spared.

Lord Althorp, who brought forward the measure in the House of Commons, surprised many persons by stating, that the income of the Irish Bishops only amounted to 130,000*l.* per annum. We presume, however, that their astonishment was materially diminished, and the mystery of this comparative poverty of the Right Reverend Bench satisfactorily solved, by another fact, which his Lordship stated, namely, that the Church lands were really worth about 600,000*l.* per annum although the Bishops received only 100,000*l.* Simpletons will cry out at once—"What charitable and disinterested beings! What wickedly calumniated men these Irish Bishops have been! Only think, they take but one sixth of the money that is fairly due to them!"—But wait a minute: *what is the amount of fines,* upon the renewal of leases, which these charitable divines are in the habit of pocketing? When the annual *rent* is so utterly disproportionate to the annual *value* of their lands, it is clear that the fines must be enormously large. Here lies the grand secret of episcopal wealth. In England, the Bishops can let lands for three lives. We know of an estate in the diocese of London which pays the modest rent to the Bishop of somewhat less than 90*l.* per annum: it is really worth nearly 900*l.* annually. Does the Bishop give up the remaining 810*l.*? Certainly he does; and only asks about 3,000*l.* to renew one of the three lives whenever it may drop in. One of the poorest Bishoprics in England is that of Chester. We have heard, however, that one of the late holders of that see was fortunate enough to receive upwards of 20,000*l.* during a short residence there, in the way of fines for the renewal of leases. It is clear that no accounts *may* be more deceptive, as to the real value of a bishopric, than those which very correctly supply the annual rental.

If we are right in conjecturing that very large sums must have been received by the Irish Bishops for the renewal of their leases, the proposed measure of reform will indeed be a heavy blow upon these dignitaries. For it is part of the plan, that the present lessees shall be empowered to acquire a perpetuity in their leases at six years purchase; the annual value to be calculated upon a fair corn-rent. The 3,000,000*l.* which will thus be obtained, is to form a fund which is to belong to the State, and to be applied to secular purposes. Thus, the first step will be made towards the appropriation of Church property to other than Ecclesiastical uses.

The other parts of this measure seem honestly calculated to allay irritation in Ireland; although the amount of pecuniary saving effected, will not be sensibly felt by a starving population of six or seven millions.

It seems almost like insanity in some of the avowed friends and defenders of the Establishment, that they should still persist in maintaining the indissoluble union between the two Churches of England and Ireland,—as if the former had not sins of her own in sufficient abundance to answer for, without being encumbered with the manifold iniquities of her bloated sinecure sister. In one respect, these sagacious persons will, we doubt not, prove true prophets,—that is, in saying that the reform in the Irish Church is only a preliminary to the purging of the English Establishment. We suspect that no reform will render the former secure; but the latter has sounder timbers, and may yet weather many a storm.—*Spectator, Feb.* 16.

TIMES.—FEB. 5.

The Paris papers of Friday and Saturday, which we received yesterday, contain no news of political interest.

In the absence of events worthy of history, some of the journalists seem determined to raise themselves into historical notice, and to create adventures, which, if they survive, their own pens may be employed to celebrate. They have declared war against the Carlists, not in La Vendée, nor in their own columns, but in the ante-rooms of their offices, or in the Bois de Boulogne. They have, in short, thrown down the gauntlet of judicial combat to as many Carlists as choose to enter the lists to defend, like gallant knights, the assaulted reputation of the Duchess of Berry.

The occasion of this new war, which is expected to rivet the attention of Europe, and to eclipse the two crescents displayed against each other in Turkey, was a squib launched against her Royal Highness from the little journal called the *Corsaire.* The *Corsaire,* as its name implies, is no friend to legitimacy, and therefore was not thought entitled to quarter. Its editor was challenged, accepted the challenge, and wounded in the conflict. The immaculate purity of the Royal captive of Blaye was again alluded to in a kind of *infidel* [illegible], and the editor was again invited to answer for the sharpness of his wit by the sharpness of his sword, but by this time he had got into gaol for a libel on the existing Government, and therefore gave his imprisonment as a tolerable excuse why he could not come out to be shot, or otherwise put to death. He, however, lamented this misfortune in his paper, and the Editors of two Movement political journals, the *Tribune* and the *National,* took up his quarrel, and offered themselves and their friends to fight, man to man, as many Carlists as chose to enter the ring. The belligerents have not settled their mode of warfare, nor determined their number of champions, but the Carlists are supposed rather to hang fire. Europe will, with impatience, wait for the result, if the police do not step in, as they ought, and insist on being the bottle-holders.

We observe in the papers of Saturday, that Marshal Soult is so far recovered as to preside at a banquet given at his hotel to the officers who lately distinguished themselves at the siege of Antwerp. This great festival was to take place on Tuesday.

PARIS.

The prisoner of Blaye has for some time past been made the subject of our polemical brethren. Her exalted social position, her former and late adventures, her intrigues, her misfortunes, all seemed to combine to attract towards her a considerable portion of the public attention, but, losing sight of all these striking circumstances, our disputonts no longer appear disposed to consider her as the head of a conquered party, but as a mere woman, —not even as a woman of intrepidity and courage, but a woman such as nature has made her, with every weakness and every fault! Shortly after the arrest of the Duches a most scandalous story got into circulation in coteries usually the best informed. A journal as destitute of credit as of consideration, but celebrated for the success with which it propagates scandal, under whatever from it may present itself, gave vent one morning to a shameful insinuation, and one most injurious to the fair fame of the mother of the Duke of Bordeaux. Alarm and consternation immediately spread themselves through the camp of the legitimates loud were the cries of indignation and revenge. The words "defamation, calumny" flew from mouth to mouth, and an engagement was entered into to repress by every means in their power such extraordinary insolence. On the following day they despatched a bravo to the office of the *corsaire,* with directions to give the author of the article a severe lesson. This paragraphmonger, Briffault by name, an individual little known in the literary world, but possessing a talent at pointing an epigram, a mere trader, indeed, in literature, opposed to the fallen party from interest, if not from spleen, readily took up the gauntlet and entered the field with his adversary; he received a ball in his arm, which broke it. The adventure was soon spread abroad, but it would not have been elevated into the importance it assumed, had it not been that the painful rumours on the subject of the Duchess's health began again to be circulated with redoubled confidence, and even with a sort of demi-official authority, in consequence of a reflection passed no doubt at haphazard, upon the topic by a ministerial journal. The legitimate party thought they could again have recourse, with perfect security, to the corrective which they had administered to M. Briffault, and hence the series of insults, provocations, and duels of which you have heard so much, and of which I make no doubt your "broad sheet" has furnished the British public with the minutest details; on this consideration I shall abstain from entering into them. There is hardly any fact, you know, but what acquires some of its importance from the names of the actors who figure on the scene. In this extraordinary contest, however, such is not the case. In this controversy, which some would fain have us consider the preclude to a serious collision between the patriotic and Carlist parties, the ridicule in equally divided between the combatants. Only observe, on the one hand, the deluded republicans, so long compromised with that power which knows full well how to restrain them and to despise their menaces, so long compromised with the country, which dislikes and repudiates them, and even with a vast number of their former adherents who abjure their connexion; and, on the other, behold a few hot-headed, ambitious fools, whose heads have been turned by the flattery of some worn-out courtiers, or by the notice of some titled personages too cunning to compromise themselves in such a quarrel, and inflamed by the sweet approbation of some of the fastidious coquets of the Faubourg St. Germain.

Galignani's Messenger, Feb. 5th.

M. de St. Aulaire, one of the secretaries attached to the French Embassy at Vienna, arrived here yesterday from that city, bearer of despatches from Constantinople of the 13th ult., which bring information of an armistice of 40 days having been concluded between the Egyptians and the Turks.

Ibrahim made no movement since the late battle, his re-inforcements not having arrived from Egypt. The suspension of arms will most probably lead to a final pacification, which the Sultan will obtain by the loss of Syria, and all hope of ever bringing again Egypt under the imperial sceptre. The conclusion of the armistice appears to be due to the active exertions of the French. Emissaries have been sent by the French Embassy at Constantinople both to the Viceroy in Egypt and his son in Asia Minor, with propositions of peace and offers of a mediation, which gave the Egyptians to understand that [illegible] would be made accountable to France for any reject[illegible] of terms which might be deemed reason[illegible] by the mediators. This turn of events [illegible] of course, preclude the necessity of Russ[illegible] interference, and the affairs of the east, which have lately threatened at least as much as those of Holland and Belgium have done before, to disturb the peace of Europe, will probably be settled in a satisfactory way, at least for the present.

King Leopold intends visiting Paris, with the Queen, about the 10th March. He will remain here about 10 days or a fortnight, during which time a series of fetes will be given at the palace of the Tuileries.

The rise in the French funds began before there was any prospect of a misunderstanding among the European Powers on account of the affairs of the east. Now that the Russians can have no motive for taking Turkey under their "protection," the "Bulls" of our Bourse see no reason why that rise should not continue. They are doing all they can to promote it, and the probable effect will be, that they will soon find themselves entirely masters of the field. The news of the armistice between the Turks and Egyptians was, of course, the chief topic to-day among our Stock-Exchange politicians, and was the chief cause of the advance in the funds which has occurred to-day. Z.

The Government has received the following intelligence from Constantinople of the 15th ult., which shows that the correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* is totally misinformed with regard to France having taken no part in the affairs of the Porte:—"The late Capitan Pacha, Halil Pacha, has set out for Alexandria, furnished with full powers to conclude an arrangement with Mehemet Ali, and is at the same time the bearer of a firman releasing him from the interdiction issued against him by the Sultan. After reiterated communications between the Porte and the French Chargè d'Affaires, the latter has sent off dispatches to the camp of Ibrahim Pacha and to Alexandria. The Egyptian army has not made any recent movement, but continues to occupy the environs of Ackher."

The *Augsburg Gazette,* of the 1st instant, brings the following important intelligence of the 28th ult. from Vienna:—"According to accounts from Constantinople, which have just been received by express, an armistice for 40 days has just been concluded between the Egyptians and the Turks. The negotiations for the final settlement of the differences are carried on with the utmost ardour by the representatives of the European Powers. They have, it is asserted, solemnly protested against any further advance on the part of Ibrahim. Perfect tranquillity prevailed at Constantinople, and the people anxiously wished for peace. The exchange of couriers between Paris and Constantinople is exceedingly active."

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 8.—For a few days past the alarm caused by the first news of the defeat of the Grand Vizier has subsided, and it is hoped that the unfortunate war may be ended by negotiations. This hope is confirmed by the arrival of a Cabinet messenger from London, with assurances that the English Cabinet takes a sincere part in the critical situation of the Porte, and has no hesitation in offering its mediation. These satisfactory assurances from London may perhaps be more advantageous in the end than the offered support of Russia, because the mercantile spirit which guides the conduct of Mehemet Ali will induce him, on account of the maritime superiority of England, to give way when he finds that Power seriously disapproving of his conduct towards the Sultan. Ibrahim, it is hoped, will suspend his operations, as he has been informed by the English Chargè d'Affaires of the intentions of his Government to mediate a peace; and a Russian commissioner, accompanied by envoys from the Sultan, is gone to his head-quarters, partly to propose an armistice, and partly to acquaint him with the favourable sentiments manifested towards the Sultan on the occasion by the Courts of London, St. Petersburgh, and Vienna, and the Austrian Internuncio has also been instructed to declare his readiness to contribute to an amicable arrangement with Mehemet Ali. The Sultan has joyfully accepted the proposal, and, by the advice of the three Courts, has declared himself ready to recall the excommunication pronounced against the Viceroy, and to invest him with the government of Syria, as soon as he will submit to his lawful Sovereign. It is supposed that Mehemet Ali will accept these terms, and that peace will soon be concluded by Halil Pacha, who has been sent to Alexandria for that purpose. Meantime all the troops that can be spared are to be sent to Asia Minor, and the last efforts made to oppose the Egyptains in case they should advance and threaten the capital. 25,000 men are said to be collected, but no proper commander-in-chief has yet been found.—*Allgemeine Zeitung,* Jan. 31.

PORTUGAL.

Our readers will find in another column the last accounts which we have received from Oporto. We are sorry to find that the new Commander-in-Chief has failed in obtaining a victory, on which he had calculated with certainty though his failure has been accompanied with no great loss.

Though it appeared at first a great object to have the ex-EMPEROR at the head of the expedition, from the anticipated effect of his Royal title among a people with whom reverence for Royalty is a kind of superstition, yet it may now be doubted whether his presence is more favourable or injurious to the success of his cause. It is quite evident that he is surrounded by as active and eager intriguers as if he had the wealth of a kingdom to bestow,—that his confidence has been enjoyed and withdrawn on the representation of selfish favourities,—that he is liable to be acted upon by flatter[illegible]ive him too [illegible]olitical qua[illegible]nterferes [illegible] the [illegible]y the [illegible] caus[illegible] quis of PALMEL[illegible] quis as will be seen by [illegible] per, has taken the onl[illegible] expected of him by de[illegible] a caus[illegible] he is no longer allowed to direct.

We thing it but right to state that we have received a letter from a Portuguese who was an eye-witness of the affair of the 24th., giving a more favourable account of that engagement than our own. He states the Constitutional force at only 1,300 men, and says that the enemy was driven before them. The following is a part of his statement:—

"The ships under the command of Admiral Sartorius, which, by their fire, were intended to protect the approach of some companies destined to scale the fort, did not arrive in time. The troops waited for them two hours, during which time the Constitutionalists destroyed the camps and intrenchments of the Miguelites, who had crossed over to the right bank of a rivulet which runs into the sea north of the said fort. From the woods and heights where these Miguelites concealed themselves, after their flight, they kept up a sharp fire on the Constitutionalists, who were posted in a position to wait for the ships, when, under the protection of their fire, they expected to receive orders to march to the escalade. The Miguelite firing, however, was very distant, and produced comparatively but little effect, considering the time it lasted and its briskness. The maritime force arrived two hours later than it was expected, and the night set in.

"The enemy, who in their flight and precipitate passage of the river, which is called the Regueirao, and in the attack they made to regain the Monte de Cresto, lost 640 men in killed and wounded, did not venture to make any attempt upon the points occupied by their opponents! The forces on the left of their line, and even those which had passed from the south to the north of the Douro, did not advance upon the Constitutional corps, contenting themselves with firing from their positions.

"The heights and points occupied by Don Pedro's troops remained in their possession till late in the night, and even till the following day, the 25th. The terror of the Miguelites was so great that they did not even venture to re-establish themselves in the positions which Don Pedro's troops had abandoned, and returned to their own lines. The army of Don Miguel was under arms the whole of that night, which was a stormy one, and so far from preventing the retreat of the Constitutionalists, they only knew the following day, and long after daybreak, that they had returned to Oporto.

"The troops of Don Pedro who were in the action lost about 18 men killed, amongst whom were 2 officers, and 93 or 94 wounded, of all the corps; it being also necessary to remark, that there was scarcely one wounded dangerously.

"On that day the soldiers of Don Pedro displayed the utmost intrepidity and discipline, and the English forces appeared much advanced in military manœuvres, though in bravery and merit no one corps exceeded the other."—*Times, Feb.* 9.

It is painful, at the distance of seven or eight months' of continued warfare, to see a great discrepancy of opinion about the probable result of the contest now carrying on in Portugal between persons with nearly equal opportunities of observation, and with nearly the same ardour of feeling for the Constitutional cause. It is painful to observe the slow progress which has hitherto been made towards the overthrow of the Usurper, and still more distressing to think that this very procrastination may prove not to be of the Fabian kind—the result of caution to

ure ultimate success, but a proof of weakness that must lead to ultimate failure.

It is now more than eight months since the expedition from Terceira reached the Douro, and it has not yet proceeded a single step towards the capital, or enticed a single convert of importance beneath its standard. Whatever has been done has been done by the aid of foreigners,—and though the lines of Oporto are better fortified, and the ranks of the army better filled in February 1833, than they were in July 1832, yet we very much doubt whether a movement in advance would appear more expedient or justifiable at present than it would have done last autumn.

In the mean time the parties have not been idle; they have measured their strength in numerous encounters, and have displayed on both sides considerable gallantry, though neither has gained any signal advantage: but it is evident that the army which can recruit its numbers and draw its supplies from a whole kingdom, however impoverished, is placed in much more favourable circumstances than the garrison of a besieged town, however numerous or well provisioned. Should Don Miguel's force succeed in effectually securing the blockade of the Douro, the Constitutional army would soon be straitened by scarcity. Already this is said to be the case. Pecuniary resources must likewise diminish with the apparent chances of ultimate success, and mutiny, for want of pay, may be more injurious to the cause of Don Pedro than the batteries of the enemy. The intrigues of the parties who surround the Prince —his changes of counsel, councillors, and commanders—must increase the numerous difficulties of his position, and endanger the success of the expedition. At first he appointed Count Villa Flor Commander in Chief, and even refused a commission to General Saldanha, leaving General Stubbs at Bruges to protest against the neglect by which he was overlooked. Count Villa Flor was afterwards displaced, and the Emperor himself was to give orders. This project failed, and General Solignac was invited from Paris to take the commander-in-chief. The neglected Generals were then recalled, and a new division of the army, with new officers, was effected. In the *sortie* of the 24th ult. this arrangement would appear not to have succeeded, for not only was Solignac disappointed in the co-operation of the fleet, but in the arrival of a reinforcement from the army. In this description of the Emperor's [illegible] not [illegible] diplomatic changes, by [illegible] less than in the direction [illegible] movement party now rules [illegible]ncy, and Palmella is displaced to [illegible]or less able and experienced Mi[illegible]nese, it must be allowed, are unfavourable [illegible]mens, but it gives us pleasure to add that they are counterbalanced by many propitious circumstances. The lines of Oporto are now so strong as to be unassailable by the Miguelites. The people of Oporto have displayed a bravery and a patriotism of which there are few examples, and are still disposed to hold out to the last. The patriot army amounts to 14,000 (inclusive of 3,000 volunteers), and as the Miguelite force is known not to exceed 22,000, a strong reinforcement from abroad would enable the former to attack the latter with a great prospect of victory. Such a victory might change the whole face of the war, and enable the Emperor to advance upon Lisbon, where he would find numerous friends and ample resources. It is calculated by one of the ablest officers at present in Oporto, that with 5,000 or 6,000 men more to garrison that city and to check the Miguelites, in the north, the present army would be quite sufficient to cope with the whole force of the Usurper and to advance on the capital.

In making these impartial remarks, and in giving these simple details, we need not remind our readers that we have no other object in view than to prepare them for the events which may soon occur. and to prevent them from being taken unawares by favourable or unfavourable intelligence.—*Times, Feb.* 20.

IBRAHIM PACHA, THE CONQUEROR OF SYRIA.

(*From the New Monthly Magazine for February* 1833.)

While Europe rings with the history of civil change, we have only to cast our eyes to another quarter of the globe to witness the progress of events equally mighty, though by means less new. Ibrahim Pacha has conquered all Syria, and is marching unresisted through the peninsula of Asia. By the last advices the city of Konieh, within two hundred and fifty miles of the famous capital of the Turkish empire, had opened its gates to him, and Europe is prepared for what a year ago would have been considered the incredible event of the Egyptains marching triumphant into Constantinople. Nearly half a century has passed since the rise of the Wahabees in Arabia threatened the destruction of the Mahommedan faith. These bold, perhaps philosophic, votaries of a sublime creed, declared for the unity of the God-head, and against the authenticity of the prophet. They plundered the grand caravan of Mecca—they captured the pious Hadgees—they defeated the lieutenants of the Sultan, who endeavoured to vindicate the united interests of Religion and Commerce. For a long period the authority of the Sultan was dormant in Arabia and Syria; Egypt was threatened, and the treasury of Stamboul shrank under the influence of the victorious heretics. At length this same Ibrahim, son of the Egyptian Viceroy, offered his services to resist the torrent. At the head of an irregular force he penetrated into the midst of Arabia, delivered the holy cities, defeated the Wahabees even in their own country, and finally, after having granted peace on the most severe terms carried their princes as hostages to Cairo. For these services Ibrahim was made Pacha of Mecca and Medina,—an appointment which, in the Ottoman empire, gave him precedence before all other pachas, even his own father.

After the conquest of the Wahabees, Ibrahim commenced the formation in Egypt of a regular army, disciplined in the European manner; and by engaging the most skilful naval architects from Toulon, laid the foundation of the present very considerable naval force of Egyyt. Utterly discomfited in Greece, the Sultan at length applied for assistance to his Egpytian vassal. Immediately, the young Pacha poured into the Morea at the head of his army, and supported by a powerful fleet; and such was his progress, that nothing but the famous Treaty of London, and its consequence —the battle of Navarino,—could have prevented Greece from again becoming a Moslemin province. We have been assured, however, by the highest authority, that it was not the intention of Ibrahim to have restored the Morea to the Sultan. The overthrow of the Egyptians by the Allied Powers only stimulated the exertions of Ibrahim on his return to his country. In the confusion of the Porte, he appropriated to himself both Candia and Cyprus, the finest islands of the Mediterranean. In the autumn of 1831, the Egyptian army consisted of ninety thousand disciplined infantry, perhaps not inferior to the Sepoys, and ten thousands regular cavalry. All the world who new anything about Egypt, ridiculed the unthrifty vanity of the Pacha, and laughed at the ludicrous disproportion between such a military force and the population and resources of Egypt. By the autumn of 1832, however, Ibrahim has conquered all Syria, and almost the whole of Asia Minor, and is nearer Constantinople than the Russians. Ibrahim Pacha, therefore, is a great man. He is the great conqueror of his age.

He is without doubt a man of remarkable talents. His mind is alike subtle and energetic. He is totally free from prejudice, adopts your ideas with silent rapidity, and his career demonstrates his military genius. His ambition is unbounded; his admiration of European institutions and civilization is great; but he avoids, with dexterity, shocking the feelings and prejudices of the Moslemin. A mystery hangs over his birth—he is said to be only an adopted son of the present Pacha of Egypt, but this is doubtful; at any rate, the utmost confidence prevails between Ibrahim and his professed father. The Pacha of the Holy Cities is a great voluptuary; his indulgence, indeed, in every species of sensuality is unbounded. Although scarcely in the prime of life, his gross and immense bulk promises but a short term of existence, and indicates a man sinking under overwhelming disease, and incapable of exertion. His habits are sumptuous: he delights in magnificent palaces and fanciful gardens, and is curious in the and beauty of his Circassians; but his manners are perfectly European. He is constantly in public, and courts the conversation of all ingenious strangers. His chief councillor is Osman Bey, a renegade Frenchman, and an able man. Less than twenty years ago, Ibrahim Pacha passed his days in sitting at a window of his palace with a German rifle, and firing at the bloated skins borne on the backs of the water-carriers as they returned from the Nile. As Ibrahim is an admirable marksman, the usual effect of his exertions was in general only to deprive the poor water-carries of the fruits of their daily labour: sometimes, however, his bullet brought blood, instead of the more innocent liquid—but Egypt was then a despotic country. It is not so now. It is not known among us, that the old Pacha of Egypt and his son, in their rage for European institutions, have actually presented their subjects with "The Two Chambers," called in the language of the Levant the "*Alto Parliamento*," and "*Basso Parliamento*." These assemblies meet at Cairo; and have been formed by the governor of every town sending up to the capital, by the order of the Pacha, two good and discreet men to assist in the administration of affairs. The members of the "*Alto Parliamento*" have the power of discussing all measures; but those of the "*Basso Parliamento*" are permitted only to petition. Their Highnesses pay very little practical attention to the debaters or the petitioners, but always treat them with great courtesy. Yet they are very proud, (especially the elder Pacha), of the institutions; and the writer of this article has heard Mehemet Ali more than once boast that "he has as many Parliaments as the King of England." In the meanwhile these extraordinary events have wrought singular revolutions in manners —we have for the first time *a Turkish* Ambassador in England.

MARCO POLO, JUNIOR.

AMBASSADORIAL SERVICE.

We observed, in the Supplement on PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, that the Diplomatic service was the most lucrative in the patronage of Government. A glance at the *reduced* Table of Ambassadorial emoluments will convince the reader of the truth of the assertion. It will be seen that, exclusive of outfit and contingent expenses, the salaries of Ambassadors of the first class greatly exceed those of the Lord Chief Justices, who resign a lucrative practice on accepting office; they are double the salary of a Prime Minister, and of the President of the United States; they are more than ten times the pay of a General Officer. The emolument of the inferior classes is in proportion.

It has been alleged that an Ambassador is subjected to heavy expenses. The source of additional charge cannot, however, exceed those of a Minister of State. An Ambassador, moreover, resides in a country where the price of all things is much lower than in England, and where luxuries—in which the greater part of his additional expenditure must be spent—are out of all comparison cheaper. In the majority of the smaller states, the expense of living is more than half what it is in London, if we estimate the difference both in the mode of life and in the cheapness of commodities. The only countries that approach to the cost of England are Holland and Belgium; and here the salaries are comparatively low.

It will be found, too, by a patient examination of the Tables, that the plea of the additional expense is in a great measure unfounded. A very liberal outfit is given by the nation. A palace is provided for the Ambassador; or so large an allowance for house-rent is granted, that it is utterly impossible for him ever to expend it on that object. It will also be seen, by the *Extraordinary* disbursements, that fixtures and furniture are provided; their officials, their Chaplains, are paid for by the People, their travelling expenses, their postage, are defrayed out of the Taxes; and if, moved by that charity which covers a multitude of sins, they subscribe, in a fit of enthusiasm, to the erection of an hospital, they quickly repent them of the selfish deed, and charging the subscription to the public acount, diffuse the benefit over the nation.

Thus far as to the naked account of the payments. If we compare the actual service rendered, with the money which is paid for it, the Diplomatic expenditure will seem still more enormous. The office of a Judge is laborious and responsible, it is exercised in the presence of men fully competent to criticise the performance; whilst the acquirement necessary to discharge its functions have been obtained by the outlay of a fortune, and by the life of labour in a profession where success is a lottery. A Minister of State must, generally, have exhibited abilities of some kind or other before he is appointed to his situation. The mere formal attendance at his office and in Parliament (supposing him to delegate even the routine business of his post to a deputy) is a great *tie* and a labour of an irksome nature. Excepting sinecures, some sort of service or attendance is required from most officials in return for the (frequently disproportionate) salaries they receive. Very luckily for the country, the majority of Embassies are *quasi* sinecures. An attendance at Court, the interchange of compliments, the giving and the partaking of entertainments, form generally the sum and substance of an Ambassador's duties. If business of a more serious and important nature devolves upon it, the Corps Diplomatique becomes a mischief to the country and a laughingstock to Europe.

It may naturally be inquired, how is this? We answer by repeating our former observation, that the service is devoted to the "sole and separate use," of the Aristocracy. In some cases, the parties who fill situations may have received such training (at the public expense) as is given by the receipt of a liberal salary with little duty to perform. In many cases, even this probationership was not deemed necessary. If the affairs of an extensive boroughholder were embarassed, and he deemed it fitting to retrench —if himself or a near connexion required change of scene, or wished to travel,—if a political opponent became weary of his unprofitable warfare, yet was too squeamish suddenly to enrol himself amongst the ranks of his *quondam* enemies, or if a supporter's conscience suddenly grew tender, and induced him to waver in his allegiance,—an Embassy was the ready resource. By a residence at a foreign court, with a princely income, the noble insolvent could retrieve his affairs without suffering the privations attendant upon rigid economy; the arisotcratic libertine could repair his constitution or vary his pleasures at the public charge; the political changeling could hide himself till the nine days' wonder at his tergiversation had blown over; and the *honourable* man who shrunk from supporting a Ministry at home, could receive their pay and become their representative abroad. When another emergency arose which rendered a removal necessary, the Pension List was ready to enrol their names. And it was, perhaps, the necessity of these frequent removals which has so swelled the amount of Diplomatic Pensions,—their abstraction from the control of Parliament only facilitating the *job*. It should be observed, in fairness to the present Ministry, that they have diminished in some degree the facility of granting pensions for Diplomatic services. We only regret they did not push their improvements further.

In presenting the Table of Ambassador's Salaries, we should observe that we are not positive as to its accuracy. When the Diplomatic Expenditure was separated from the Civil List, it appears that 140,000*l.* was required by Government "for the future salaries and allowances for house-rent of his Majesty's Diplomatic servants abroad;" but its appropriation was referred to a Committee of the House of Commons, which drew up the following Table. Whether this apportionment was adhered to by Government, or whether more may have been expended, we are unable to ascertain. We assume that the expenditure has not been *less*.

In reporting upon this part of the Diplomatic expense (the only one that came under its notice), the committee recommended that it should be charged upon the Consolidated Fund and not annually voted by Parliament. The reasons for this recommendation are not given; what they were, we are unable to conjecture. Notwithstanding the assumption of the contrary, a charge upon the Consolidated Fund is virtually equivalent to a permanent expenditure. It is paid under a fixed Parliamentary authority; any savings are quite optional on the part of Government; the attention of the House is not formally drawn to the subject (even should an annual account be presented); and though Parliament *may* "at all times take cognizance" of the expense, just as it *may* of the cost of collecting the revenue, or of the Pension List, we know enough of Legislatorial "cognizance," when an expense is directly submitted to it, to have much faith in its economical exertions when the matter has to be sought for.

This, however, is not the only instance where the Committee neglected its duty. The members seem to have had a "large and liberal discretion" intrusted to them, and to have possessed the power, if they chose to exercise it, of reducing the gross amount. If we are not mistaken upon this point, they clearly might have remonstrated upon the lavish expenditure; or, after appropriating such a sum as the exigencies of the public service required, have thrown the *onus* of expending the remainder upon Government. Had this been done, a saving of nearly 60,000*l.*, or not far short of *one half* the expenditure, might have been effected. The Governments beginning with Naples and continued to the end of the Table, are not of such importance as to require a resident Ambassador. In each of the new American States, with the exception of Buenos Ayres, Brazil, and Banda Oriental, we have Consular officers with salaries varying from 1,000*l.* to 2,000*l.* a year, besides Consuls or Vice-Consuls at different mercantile towns. The Ministers fortunately were more economically disposed than the Committee; and the 5,900*l.* appropriated to Chili, Peru, Guatemaly, and Banda Oriental, has been saved for the present, the Government being represented by Consular officers. The principle is so good, it should have been extended to the other new American States, with which we can have no negociation upon any but mercantile affairs. At the nine petty European States commencing with Naples and ending with Greece, if a diplomatic resident Minister was required, an Agent at 1,000*l.* or 1,200*l.* a year would have answered every purpose (there are many persons perfectly competent to the situations who would accept them for this or even a lower stipend); whilst the fund to remmerate them might have been provided by reducing the salaries of the higher class of Ambassadors, and the whole of the expenses from Naples to the end of the chapter have been saved. If the Reformed Parliament does its duty, the Diplomatic expenditure will receive an early and a searching investigation, and be completely remodelled. The pecuniary saving resulting from this inquiry will not be the only or the least benefit. When the salary attached to an office is merely a liberal remuneration for the labour required, the competition is between talent; if it rises beyond a liberal reward, or becomes an exorbitant overpayment, the rivalship of ability is superseded by that of *interest*; and there is every probability that the most incompetent candidate will be the successful one. This principle, which is peculiarly true of the Diplomatic service, may be predicated more or less of every department under Government.

The following Table exhibits the scale of Outfit which it was proposed by the Committee each Ambassador should receive, together with his own Salary, his Allowance for House-rent, and the Salaries of his Secretary and Attaché. The last column shows the total cost which is incurred at each Court for salaries and rent. To render the account as complete as possible, we have given the names of the individuals who at present fill the appointments; they will be found to belong chiefly, if not entirely, to the Aristocracy.

TABLE SHOWING THE AMBASSADORIAL SCALE OF OUTFIT, AND THE ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSE-RENT, WITH THE SALARIES OF AMBASSADORS, THEIR SECRETARIES AND ATTACHES.

	Scale of Outfits. Full.	thirds.	half	Annual Two-One Salaries &c.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	
FRANCE.						
Ambassador, Viscount Granville	4,000	2,800	2,000	10,000		
Secretary of Embassy, A. Aston, Esq.	400	280	200	1,000		
First Attaché				400		
House provided.						11,400
RUSSIA.						
Ambassador, Sir Stratford Canning	4,000	2,800	2,000	10,000		
Secretary of Embassy, Hon. J. D. Bligh	400	280	200	1,000		
First Attaché				400		
Allowance for House-rent				1,000		12,400
Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir F. Lamb	3,000	2,000	1,500	9,000		
Secretary of Embassy, Hon. W. T. H. Fox-Strangways	300	200	150	900		
First Attaché				250		
Allowance for House-rent				900		11,050
TURKEY.						
Ambassador, Lord Ponsonby	2,500	1,700	1,250	6,500		
Secretary of Embassy, Lord A. M. Hill	300	200	150	800		
First Attaché				250		
Palace provided,						7,550
SPAIN.						
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, H. U. Addington, Esq	2,000	1,400	1,000	6,000		
Secretary of Legation, Lord W. Hervey	200	140	100	550		
First Attaché				250		
Allowance for House-rent				500		7,300
PRUSSIA.						
Envoy Extraordinary and Mintster Plenipotentiary, Earl of Minto	2,000	1,400	1,000	5,000		
Sec. of Legation, R. Abercrombie, Esq.	200	140	100	550		
First Attaché				250		
Allowance for House-rent				500		6,000
WASHINGTON.						
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary C. R. Vaughan, Esq.	1,800	1,200	900	4,500		
Secretary of Legation, C. Bankhead, Esq.	200	140	100	550		
First Attaché				200		
Allowance for House-rent				500		5,750
PORTUGAL.						
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	1,600	1,100	800	4,000		

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Secretary of Legation.	180	130	90	500	
Allowance for House-rent	....	....	....	400	
HOLLAND.					4,900
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. J. Jerningham	1,300	800	650	3,600	
Secretary of Legation.	180	130	90	500	
Allowance for House-rent	....	....	....	400	
BELGIUM.					4,500
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Robert Adair	1,300	800	650	3,600	
Sec. of Legation Sir G. Hamilton	180	130	90	500	
Allowance for House-rent	....	....	....	400	
SWEDEN.					4,500
Envoy Extraordinary, Lord Howard de Walden	1,100	750	550	3,000	
Sec. of Legation, Hon. J. A. D. Bloomfield	180	130	90	500	
Allowance for House-rent	....	....	....	400	
DENMARK.					3,900
Envoy, Right Hon. H. W. W. Wynn	1,100	750	550	3,000	
Secretary of Legation, Peter Browne, Esq.	180	130	90	500	
Allowance for House-rent	....	....	....	400	
NAPLES.					3,900
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. W. Temple	1,600	1,100	800	4,000	
Secretary of Legation, J. Kennedy, Esq.	180	130	90	500	
Allowance for House-rent	....	....	....	400	
BAVARIA.					4,900
Envoy, Lord Erskine	1,300	800	650	3,600	
Secretary of Legation, Hon. R. Bingham	180	130	90	500	
Allowance for House-rent	....	....	....	400	
SARDINIA.					4,500
Envoy, Sir Aug. John Foster, Bart	1,300	800	650	3,600	
Secretary of Legation, Hon. J. Fox	180	130	90	500	
Allowance for House-rent	....	....	....	500	
GERMAN DIET					4,600
Minister Plenipo., F. Cartwright, Esq.	1,000	700	500	2,606	
Sec. of Legation, J. R. Milbanke, Esq.	150	100	75	400	
Attaché and German Translator	....	....	....	200	
Allowance for House-rent	....	....	....	300	
WURTEMBERG.					3,590
Minister Plenipo., Sir E. C. Disbrowe	800	550	400	2,000	
Secretary of Legation, [illegible] Esq.	150	100	75	400	
Allowance for House-rent	....	....	....	300	
SAXONY.					2,700
Minister Plenipo., Hon. F. R. Forbes	800	550	400	2,000	
Sec. of Legation C. T. Barnard, Esq	150	100	75	200	
Allowance for House-rent	....	....	....	300	
TUSCANY,					2,500
Minister Plenipo., G. H. Seymour, Esq.	800	550	400	2,000	
Sec. of Legation, Hon. G. Edgcumbe	150	100	75	400	
Allowance for House-rent	....	....	....	300	
SWITZERLAND.					2,700
Minister Plenipotentiary, D. Morier, Esq.	800	550	400	2,000	
Secretary of Legation, T. F. Wilmot	150	100	75	400	
Allowance for House-rent	....	....	....	250	
GREECE.					2,650
Minister Resident, E. J. Dawkins, Esq	800	550	400	2,000	
Secretary of Legation, H. Parish, Esq.	150	100	75	400	
Allowance for House-rent	....	....	....	200	
BRAZIL.					2,600
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. S. Fox	1,600	1,100	800	4,000	
Secretary of Legation, W. G. Ouseley, Esq.	200	140	100	550	
First Attaché	....	....	....	250	
Allowance for House-rent	....	....	....	500	
MEXICO.					5,300
Chargé d'Affaires, —Pakenham, Esq.	1,300	800	650	3,600	
Secretary of Legation	200	140	100	600	
First Attaché	....	....	....	200	
Allowance for House-rent	....	....	....	400	
COLUMBIA.					4,800
Minister Plenipotentiary, W. Turner, Esq.	1,300	800	650	3,600	
Secretary of Legation, Lieut.-Col. Campbell,	....	....	....	600	
First Attaché	....	....	....	300	
Allowance for House-rent	....	....	....	400	
BUENOS AYRES.					4,900
Minister Plenipotentiary, H. C. J. Hamilton, Esq.	1,100	750	550	3,000	
Secretary of Legation, R. Y. Gore, Esq.	180	130	90	500	
Allowance for House-rent	....	....	....	300	
ALBANIA.					3,800
Political Agent, W. Meyer, Esq.	....	....	....	....	1,000
CHILI.					£133,900
Minister					
Secretary					
PERU.					
Minister					
Secretary					
GUATEMALA.	....	....	....	....	5,900
Minister					
Secretary					
BANDA ORIENTAL.					
Minister					
Secretary					£139,800

The sum required for this Service was £140,000. By some slip or clerical error on the part of the Committee, their account only amounts to £139,800. We have already observed that we have only Consuls in the four last-mentioned states.

MISCELLANEA.

A JUDGE'S PRIVATE CHARACTER.—It has been justly observed—"As the supreme *censor morum*, the Chief Justice, if well selected, will be a personage of good private character, otherwise every sentence which falls from his lips, in reproof of transgressions and immoralities, may lose its effect upon the public mind, and be turned to his own confusion." Under this impression the friends of Lord Lyndhurst were, at the beginning of the week, particularly sanguine.

* The Allowance to a Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico is 4*l.* a day. The Salary, &c. in the Table is the sum appropriated to a Minister Plenipotentiary.

Lord Brougham, it is said, has not allowed the name of a clergyman to be inserted in any commission of the peace since he has held the seals; and it is intended to omit them in all future renewals of commissions.—*Herald.*

Major-General Miller has been appointed Director-General of the Royal Artillery, with a salary for that office of only 100*l.* a year; and Sir A. Dickson, Deputy Adjutant-General, has been appointed Master-Gunner of St. James's Park, with the additional pay of 3*s.* per day, and no allowances; making a saving of about 2,000*l.* a year to the public.

Reductions are still going on in the Ordnance Department at the Tower, principally among the seniors, where it will not be so much felt.—*Times.*

The income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for 1832 is ascertained to exceed 47,500*l.*

We take the following from the *Journal du Commerce* of Lyons, on the 27th ult.—"Two days ago, a mercantile house was opening some bales of cotton, when, to the astonishment of those engaged in the operation, there was found in one of them the body of a Negro, bent double and carefully packed in the middle of it." [This story is not incredible. Some years ago, Mr W. Gray, of Boston, at that time the largest shipowner in the United States, and engaged extensively in the West India trade, found a young "nigger" snugly preserved in a hogshead of rum. He ordered his cooper to head up the cask immediately, and not to mention what he had seen; adding this truly mercantile remark—"If I buy the Devil, I'll try to sell him."]

THE JUDICIAL AWARD.—LOUIS XIV. used to have sham sieges got up for the practise of his army and the amusement of himself and Madame Maintenon. The siege of Antwerp is 'a vast improvement' of modern times. Better exercise for the French artillery—nicer practical lessons for the young Vaubans of the day could not be devised than the siege of so famous a fortress as the citadel of Antwerp, with all Europe for spectators. The thing was unique: nobody was at war: all were at leisure to look on: it was a species of duel between an army and a castle; or rather a chastisement—a punishment—in short the execution of a judicial award. Amateurs and idlers flocked about the siege: watched the trenches: followed the shells with their eyes; crowded the roofs of the theatres and lofty buildings to see Gerard do justice on Chasse! just as the mob flocks to the precincts of Newgate when the New Drop is called into action, and Jack Ketch proceeds to execute the judicial award of the Old Bailey. It was altogether the most anomolous transaction in all history. There never was such a spectacle: it was neither sham nor altogether in earnest. Chassé did not do all the mischief he might; and yet he slaughtered a good deal. He knew the ceremony was soon to end; but that it was necessary to make a considerable bluster: the termination was certain, but must be decent. Dutch valour demanded that a certain number of French must die. French honour required the evacuation of the citadel: so that Dutch valour and French honour were bombing and balling each other according to the most approved precedents in the science of attack and defence. A few were cut off on both sides, but then the rest went away very much instructed. Fine sayings of dying corporals, and fine doings of brave officers wanted sadly renewing in France. The generals were losing the art of bolstering bulletins and forgetting the camp language—the *blogue* as it is called, or with us the 'blarney' of the field Then the little boys of the Belgian artillery-school had never seen a gun fired; and the only seige the young Duke of Orleans has been present at was that of Paris, when stormed by his father's ordonnance. Royal games at war have usually been carried on a far a more extravagant scale: it is now seen that the Kings may be amused at a very moderate rate of slaughter.

Wherever there is a spectacle there are sure to be shoals of English. Our countrymen have been flocking to the seige of Antwerp as they do to Vesuvius when in action; and they have by their absurdities, contributed their share, as John Bull always does, to the amusement of the company. The talking prisoner a reporter for a London paper in the trenches, for instance, was a circumstance to make a man laugh in the jaws of death. War always has its *ludiera* as well as its *seria*, but the catching a Paul Pry taking notes in the trenches, seizing his pen instead of his sword, and marching him up to head-quarters as a prisoner of war, is an incident for Liston alone. Mathews was ill, poor fellow, or he ought to have been sent out at the national expense to the seige of Antwerp to pick up eccentricities for the amusement of the town this season.—

The Lord Chancellor, on Thursday, gave judgment in the important case relative to the manumission of the slaves on the estate of the late Lord Crawfurd in Antigua. Lord Brougham decreed, that the slaves should be emancipated according to the will of Lord Crawfurd; and that they should be placed under the care of Mr. Wight, the Comptroller of the Customs at Antigua; who should also be appointed the receiver of the rents of the property, with directions to use every means for collection of the arrear of 2,500*l.* from the tenant. Mr. Wight, who is at present in England, and who has had an interview on the subject with the Chancellor, has already had the care of two hundred Negroes, who were emancipated in 1829, and who have since conducted themselves very well. It appears that one of the reasons which have rendered the slaves on Lord Crawfurd's property so unwilling to remain there, is the knowledge that they have been ill-used by the agent, who has neglected to secure the rent which was to have formed a fund for their support after manumission. This fund, the slaves were well awares, had been actually earned by their own labour. The circumstances of the case, as thus stated, do not authorize so strong a presumption against the practicability and advantage of emancipation on a large scale, as we last week inferred from the accounts of the trial then published.

The Reverend H. Champion De Crespigny, son of the late Sir. W. De Crespigny, was sentenced, on Tuesday, in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, to six months' imprisonment, as a punishment for his extravagance and unjustifiable conduct to his creditors. He will also be compelled to pay 30*l.* into Court previous to obtaining his discharge, for their benefit.

We have heard repeated complaints of the treatment to which naval officers are exposed in their interviews with the First Lord of the Admiralty. His manners are described as the very reverse of courteous. His favours are unaccompanied with grace, and his denials unmitigated by kindness. The contrast of his manners to those of the King, when he acted as Lord High Admiral, is remarkable. We do not hear that comparisons equally to his disadvantage have been instituted between him and Lord Melville. Sir James Graham is, moreover, accused of creating, by the arbitrary rules that he has contrived to lay down, barriers to the natural ambition of officers, who seek to receive the honours due to their services, if they cannot obtain more solid reward. The Ministry have suffered much from the impracticable temper of the Secretary of Ireland; but we never heard Mr. Stanley accused of any defect of principle, however defective he is in manner. Sir James Graham has not escaped so well. While no man refuses more harshly the petitions of strangers, no man is said to listen more complacently to the cravings of his own relations.

The standing committee of the West-India body assembled on Thursday, at the Ministry, to receive an official communication from the Government. It was a Treasury minute, but much too long for our insertion. The only point of general interest was the announcement that the public feeling was every day stronger in favour of an early abolition of slavery; that all investigation into the question tended to raise the opinion still stronger against the planter; that the Ministers would not move the renewal of the committee of investigation of last session; nevertheless, if the West India interest brought forward the question of the re-appointment, Ministers would not oppose the motion. The reply of the West India body was, that they invited investigation, and were at issue with Ministers; as to public opinion, there was a decided re-action in their favour. They requested an interview with Ministers, to receive a communication respecting the plans announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which were to be brought forward by the Minister, and a request that the West India packet might be detained till they could communicate something decisive on the question, otherwise that a rebellion among the slaves might take place; the two latter have been acceded to: so rests the question at present. —*London New Price Current.*

THE BAR.—On Thursday last F. H, Goldsmid, Esq. was called to the bar by the hon. society of Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Goldsmid being of the Hebrew persuasion, and there being no instance of a gentleman of that creed having been called to the bar, a special council of the benchers of Lincoln's Inn assembled on Wednesday last to consider whether Mr. Goldsmid's religious tenets formed any ground of objection to his being admitted to the degree of a barrister. The council was numerously attended, and the Speaker of the House of Commons was in the chair; and, after considering the matter, the council was unanimously of opinion that Mr. Goldsmid ought to be called to the bar, and on Thursday last Mr. Goldsmid appeared in Lincoln's Inn hall, and, having taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, was called to the bar by Sir Lancelot Shadwell. Mr. Goldsmid was sworn on the Old Testament, but did not put on his hat, as is usual with those of his religion when they take an oath.

The East India Company, with their usual alacrity, have offered the services of their regiment to take the Tower duty, should government require the services of the regiments stationed there for Ireland.—*Globe.*

Sir F. Vincent has given notice, that on the 28th inst. he will move for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the laws respecting libel.

Mr. Pease, the Quaker member, was in the lobby on Thursday night, and in communication with several members, but as soon as the debate was resumed he retired. It is understood he has been advised by one of the Ministers not to present himself to the house till the debate on the address is disposed of, and that he will act accordingly.

The rank of King's Counsel has been conferred upon D. Pollock, P. Courtenay, W. H. Maule, and J. Blackburne, Esqrs.

Letters by the Hamburg mail announce the failure at Copenhagen of the eminent mercantile firm of Blacks, Widow, and Co. It was engaged principally in the corn trade. The amount for which it has stopped payment is not yet ascertained.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The report that Mr. Samuel Jones Loyd intends to stand for the city of London is quite unfounded.

JOHNSON, THE MURDERER.—The extreme fear of death which agitated this poor wretch wrought a most surprising effect on the animal system. Just before execution, the beating of his pulse was almost imperceptible, and the surgeon of the prison was of opinion that he could not have existed twenty-four hours longer with the prospect of his ignominious punishment in view.

ARISTOCRATICS.—A fancy ball, representing the Court of Elizabeth, was given some three or four years ago by Lady Londonderry. The Marquis of Donegal, it seems figured on this occasion as Lord Burleigh, and an a[illegible] is now brought by the tailor who made character—for the dress in these as in m[illegible] other cases in the character, and the co[illegible] makes the man—for the price of the suit, 9[illegible] 4s. 6d. Such are the great, and such by no means the uncommon consequences of fancy fooleries's.

Tait's Magazine for February contains a spirited article on the "State of Parties." It is written by Mr. Roebuck, the Member for Bath; and deserves attention both on account of the ability which it displays, and because it may be considered as the Manifesto of the Independent Party in the House of Commons. In the same Number, a paper entitled "The Destructives," with a good deal of pleasantry and sarcasm, rates the Whigs and Tories on their rejection of their old party names. Our Whigs are become Reformers, and there is not a Tory to be found in the land—they all style themselves Conservatives. Both parties, but more especially the latter, thus evince the consciousnes that their own misdeeds and those of their predecessors have made them render their right names odious to the People. The Radicals, however, still glory in their cognomen.

CHIT CHAT IN WESTMINSTER HALL.—A bill for establishing local courts is preparing, and the junction of the insolvent business with the jurisdiction in bankruptcy is also confidently announced.—Justice Gaselee is the Judge to remain in town during the circuits.—Mr. Talford has been raised to the degree of a sergeant; it is said a silk gown was asked for, but refused by the Lord Chancellor.—The Law commissioners are instructed to institute an inquiry into the power exercised by the Benchers of the Inns of Court in calling members to the bar. The venerable Lord Stowell is dangerously ill. We regret to hear that the Court of Exchequer will probably lose the valuable services of Baron Bayley, but it is hoped he will be induced still to continue his seat. Messrs. D. Pollock and Maule are mentioned as likely to be honoured with silk gowns.—*Legal Examiner.*

THREATENING THE LIFE OF HIS MAJESTY.—On Friday, in consequence of an order from the Secretary for the Home Department, Sir F. A. Roe issued a warrant for the apprehension of a man named Michael Barugan, on the charge of high treason, he having sent letters to the King threatening the life of his Majesty, unless [illegible] which he asserted he had upon the Govern[illegible] the Bow-street officer[illegible] on Friday night in apprehe[illegible] taken before Sir F. A. Roe, and [illegible] private examination. None of t[illegible] were intended to transpire, but [illegible] stand that the prisoner admitted the c[illegible] and said he should persist in his endeavour to obtain vengeance whenever an opportunity offered. He was committed to prison until Saturday, when he was conveyed to Whitehall to undergo an examination before the Privy Council. The prisoner was watched during the night by Ellis, who stated that he had made an attempt upon his own life.

LUXURY OF WEALTHY STATES.—As for the effeminising effects that have been attributed to national luxury, which has been charged with causing a decay of national energy, mental and bodily, no such results appear traceable to any such cause. Xenophon, indeed, attributes the degeneracy of the Persians to the inroads of luxury; which was carried, he says, to such a pitch of effeminacy, that they even adopted the use of gloves to protect their hands. We probably have gone as much beyond them in respect of the common style of living among us as they did beyond their rude forefathers; yet, it will hardly be maintained, that this nation displays, in the employments either of war or peace, less bodily or mental energy than our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. In bodily strength, it has been ascertained by accurate and repeated experiments, that civilized men are decidedly superior to savages; and that the more barbarous, and those who lead a harder life, are generally inferior in this point to those who have made more approaches to civilization. There is, indeed, in such a country as this, a larger proportion of feeble and sickly individuals; but this is because the hardship and exposure of a savage life speedily destroys those who are not of a robust constitution. Some there are, no doubt, whose health is impaired by an over-indulgent and tender mode of life; but, as a general rule, it may safely be maintained, that the greater part of that over-proportion of infirm persons among us compared, for instance, with the North American Indians, owe, not their infirmity, but their life, to the difference between our habits and theirs.—*Dr. Whateley's Introductory Lectures on Political Economy.*

THE LAST CHARGE.—"The ruling passion strong in death" was most forcibly exemplified in the moments of Lord Tenterden. His Lordship, it is well-known, was a great snuff-taker. A very short time before his dissolution, having his snuff-box close by his bedside, he raised himself from his pillow, without assistance, into a half-reclining position, took a pinch from the box, and, shutting the lid, composedly said,, "Gentlemen of the Jury, you will find"—— His Lordship then fell back, and spoke no more!—*Morning Paper.*

It has been related as a fact by Voltaire, that in a controversy among the Muscovite doctors where the question was, "whether the practice of smoking tobacco was a sin?—the respondent maintained, that it was lawful to get drunk with brandy, but not to smoke; because the Holy Scripture saith, 'that which proceeded out of the mouth defileth a man, but that which entereth into it doth not defile him,'"—*Hist. Chas. XII.*

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